

Yazoo City Whig.

YAZOO CITY, (MS.) FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1845.

VOL. 10, No. 2.—Whole No. 461.

J. A. STEVENS, Editor &

THE YAZOO CITY WHIG.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,
BY J. A. STEVENS.
On Jefferson-street, next door to the offices of
Messrs. Wilkinson & Miles, and F. W.
Quackenboss.

TERMS—The Whig will be furnished to subscribers at \$5 00 per annum in advance, or \$5 at the end of the year.
Advertisements, will be inserted at the rate of \$1 00 per square for the first insertion and 50 cents for each week thereafter—ten lines or less, constituting a square. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.
All advertisements from a distance, must be accompanied with the CASH or they will not be inserted.

Announcing candidates for office will be \$5 for county offices, \$10 for state offices—in advance.

Political, Cotton Circulars or any articles of individual interest, will be charged as advertisements and must be paid for in advance.

For advertising Citations from the Probate Court to persons interested to come forward and show cause why an order of sale should not be granted, 12 dollars, to be paid for in advance.

For advertising Orders granted by the Probate Court for the sale of property, 15 dollars to be paid for in advance.

For advertising Chancery Notices to non-residents, 15 dollars each, to be paid for in advance.

For advertising Petitions for Dower, from 10 to 15 dollars, to be paid for in advance.

For advertising Notices of Letters of Administration, 7 dollars, to be paid for in advance.

For advertising Notice of annual or final settlement by Administrators, 2 dollars, to be paid for in advance.

For advertising Notice of Insolvent Estates for 6 months, \$27, to be paid for in advance.

Trustees' Sales, and all other advertisements not specified, must be paid for in advance.

All advertisements of a personal nature will be charged double price, and payment required in advance.

Yearly Advertising.

For forty lines or less, renewable at pleasure \$30. No contract taken for less than one year—and payable half yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertisements is limited to their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, sent in by them, must be paid for by the square.

Professional Advertisements.
For 10 lines or less, not alterable, 3 months, \$12
" 10 do do do 6 do 20
" 10 do do do 12 do 30
" 10 do do do 18 do 40
" 10 do do do 24 do 50
" 10 do do do 30 do 60
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" 10 do do do 576 do 970
" 10 do do do 582 do 980
" 10 do do do 588 do 990
" 10 do do do 594 do 1000

ALL JOB WORK MUST BE PAID FOR ON DELIVERY.

PROFESSIONAL.

F. W. QUACKENBOSCH,
Attorney and Counsellor
AT LAW.
Yazoo City, Miss.

CONTINUES to practice regularly in the Superior Court of Chancery, High Court of Errors and Appeals, Circuit Court of the United States at Jackson, Superior Court of Chancery, and in the Circuit courts of Yazoo, Holmes and Carroll counties—Office in the Insurance building on Jefferson Street.
Yazoo City, Jan. 1st 1840.

Q. D. GIBBS,
Yazoo City, Miss.

WILL practice in the Courts of the 10th Judicial district, The Supreme, Federal and Chancery courts, at Jackson; and the Chancery court at Carrollton.
* He will give especial attention to the adjusting of titles to real estate in Yazoo and counties adjoining.
August 11, 1843. 5-3m
The "Southern," Jackson; the "Daily Courier," Natchez; and the "American Eagle," Memphis, Tenn. will insert the above three months, and send their bills to this office for payment.

N. G. & S. E. NYE,
Attorneys at Law,
YAZOO CITY, MISS.

WILL practice in the Circuit Courts of Yazoo, Holmes, Madison, Carroll, Issaquima and Washington—the High Court of Errors and Appeals—the Superior Court of Chancery, and the Circuit Court of the United States at Jackson.
January 1, 1845. 28-6m.

PERKINS & WILKINSON,
Attorneys at Law.

WILL practice in the Circuit Courts of Leake, Attala, Holmes and Yazoo, and in the Chancery Court and High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson Address, Address.

R. S. G. PERKINS, Benton Miss.
or **GEO. B. WILKINSON,**
Yazoo City, Miss.

C. F. HAMER,
Attorney at Law.

YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI.
March 8, 1840. 44-6

BLANK BILLS OF LADING
For Sale at this OFFICE.

FOUR.

My Mother's Bible.
BY GEORGE F. MORRIS.

This book is all that's left me now!
Tears will unbidden start;
With faltering lip and throbbing brow,
I press it to my heart.
For many generations past,
Here is our family tree;
My mother's hands this Bible clasped;
She, dying, gave it me.

Ah! well do I remember those
Whose names these records bear;
Who round the hearth-stone used to close
After the evening prayer,
And speak of what these pages said,
In tones my heart would thrill;
Though they are living with the dead,
Here are they living still!

My father read this holy book
To brothers, sisters dear;
How calm was my poor mother's look,
Who loved God's word to hear.
Her angel face—I see it yet!
What thrilling memories come!
Again that little group is met
Within the halls of home!

Thou truest friend man ever knew,
Thy constancy I've prized;
Where all were false I found thee true,
My counsellor and guide.
The mines of earth no treasure give
That could this volume buy;
In teaching me the way to live,
It taught me how to die.

General Intelligence.

The thirst for Territory.

The following article on the great thirst for the acquisition of more territory, which so many of our people manifest, is from an Iowa paper. It says some hard things about our Texas neighbors, things which cannot properly apply to the mass of the people there, but again it tells some sound truths, and what is quite as well, it tells them in a manner calculated to make people pause and think a bit—

"That portion of the newspaper press of the country which has been suffering under the ravages of the acquisition-of-territory fever, has at once lost all perception of the beautiful sky, the fertile valleys, the majestic rivers, the boundless resources, the extensive improvements, and the exalted character of their own country. The blessings of civil liberty here enjoyed, and the avenues to wealth, prosperity and happiness, continually open, inviting them to an honorable career of independence and usefulness—are too insignificant to arrest their notice. The glorious history of the past—the achievements of Republicanism, directed by the hand of Providence—the rising greatness of the future—what we have been, what we are, and what we MAY BE, as a nation—are themes which seldom, if ever, inspire their breasts. The Union, and their duty to that Union, seem to be forgotten. Their feelings and their sympathies run out after 'strange gods.' Texas on the one hand and Oregon on the other, are now the El Dorado of their imagination. 'A change has come over the spirits of their dreams.' Texas, which a few short years ago, was to the United States what Botany Bay is to England—the resort of cut throats, gamblers and leg-treasurers—filled with a population, composed of men 'who left their country for their country's good'—is suddenly transformed into a second Eden, and its population, heterogeneous mass, metamorphosed into virtuous, patriotic, law-abiding citizens. And Oregon, with its sterile rocks and barren mountains—its desert plains and dreary tornadoes—where fevers luxuriate, and agues reign majestic over all—this wilderness, habitable only by snakes, scorpions, lizards, etc. of the same genus—a perfect charnel house for man—as the wand of the Magi, is represented as the very Paradise of creation—the only spot of all God's vast amphitheatre, where man can live without labor, and grow rich without exertion. These are, doubtless, delightful visions to the sensualists, themselves. These themes are worthy of the painters, and the painters of the themes. Those who have never been racked and parched with the congestive fevers of the first, or tormented by the want and hardship incident to a residence in the other, are better qualified than they who have experienced these luxuries, to descend upon the beauties and advantages, or paint the glories of either one or the other. Texas and Oregon are great countries in the imaginations of these mesmerized editors—but they prefer the quiet and ease of their own little sanctuaries. They ring the eyes on, prompted probably by Texas scrip, or pre-emption rights; and thousands who do not understand the secret, or comprehend the motives, are lured to their ruin. If the locofoco editor would but follow in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors, the leg-treasurers and swartwouts—reduce their poetry to prose—their preaching to practice—and march for the 'goodly country'—we should not ob-

ject in the least. We should exclaim 'good riddance,' with all our hearts And more than that—we should have faith to believe they were honest in their representations of Oregon and Texas, or at the worst, were the victims of deception.

Our Country.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine indulges in the following bold strain of prophecy, in regard to the progress of our glorious country. To see what the editor predicts, would be scarcely less wonderful than it is to reflect on what our country is now, compared with what it was twenty years ago.

"There is but little doubt that the United States are destined ultimately to command all the trade in the Indian and China seas. The supply of cotton in the United States including Texas, is far beyond what the wants of Europe require. The wants of China, are however, such as will absorb, almost a limitless quantity. The cotton goods manufactured in the United States already supercede those of all other countries in those markets, and American lead has entirely supplanted English. The English Government hope, by commanding the exclusive route to China over Egypt, by the way of the Nile, and the Isthmus of Suez, (to effect which, a negotiation is now pending between that power and the Pacha,) to obtain news several weeks earlier than it can be had in the United States; an advantage which will give her merchants control of the markets. The diplomacy may succeed temporarily in this, but the march of events will ultimately give the United States the mastery. Her population is pushing with a vigorous, rapid and unceasing march along a line, 1,200 miles in extent, westward of the shore of the Pacific. The occupation of the vast territory known as the Oregon, is already going forward, and twenty years will not have elapsed, before a powerful State will have sprung up on the shores of the Pacific. The great tract of the Oregon is drained by the Columbia river and the San Francisco, which debauched upon the Ocean, at a point six days by steam distant from the Sandwich Islands—a group, the independence of which is guaranteed; whose population is 100,000, mostly American, the surface three thousand square miles; of a soil the most fruitful, and a climate unsurpassed in salubrity. These islands are situated in the middle of the Pacific on the great highway from Oregon to China. The great whale fishery of these regions is conducted mostly by Americans, numbering 200 vessels whose annual productions are about \$5,000,000. The fleet, in the summer months cruise between the islands and the coast of Japan for sperm whale, and carry on a trade in furs, &c., which are sold in China and the proceeds in ten sent home to the United States. The whole of this vast trade, and that of China, via the Sandwich Islands, will be commanded by the State of Oregon. Those persons are now living who will see a railroad connecting New York with the Pacific, and steam communication from Oregon to China. For the last three centuries, the civilized world has been rolling westward and Americans of the present age will complete the circle, and open a western route with the east.

COTTON CARPETING.—The editor of the Cincinnati Atlas says he lately saw in that city, several pieces of Cotton Carpeting, of double, or about two yards in width—which was manufactured at Holden, Worcester county, Mass., by Thos. H. Bullock. It was of heavy and firm texture, and for richness and brilliancy of colors, equals most of the woollen carpets. The colors are said to be as fast as those of the best cotton prints, and the texture more durable than that of wool. It is remarkably cheap, being offered at retail at 75 cents per double yard, or 37½ cents per square yard. Should the representations respecting them prove true—and we have no reason to doubt them—cotton will soon supersede woollen carpets. When on the floor, no person would suspect them to be of cotton. Not being the half of the price of wool—equal in appearance and durability, we have no doubt they will soon come into general use, and that an immense business will be done in the manufacture of them.

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE.—We learn from the Western Frontier Whig of the 17th ult., that a few days ago, on the great prairies, near the Canadian river, a party of about one hundred Shawansee and Kickapoo, on horseback, got in pursuit of a party of seven Pawnee Mahas on foot, and that they overtook and killed one of the latter, the others making their escape. We also learn that the Kickapoo barbarously cut up and ate the body of the murdered victim. These facts were promptly communicated to the Chief of the Creeks, Gen. McIntosh, who expressed his warmest indignation at such

acts of cannibalism, and also his fears that such unfortunate proceedings may lead to a general war among the Western tribes of Indians.—N. O. Pic.

The Whig Party in Mississippi.

There is not a nobler band of true hearts on the face of the earth than the Whig party in Mississippi. They have gallantly withstood more temptation and borne up against a fiercer and more deadly opposition than any other portion of the Whig party in the Union. And this they have done without one word of encouragement or praise from their brethren in other states and under the general and indiscriminate stigma of Repudiation, of which they are as guiltless as the angels in Heaven—in the face of the most insidious appeals to their pecuniary interests, in times of the greatest pecuniary embarrassment, and under trials as severe as any to which their sires were subjected in the darkest days of the Revolution.

In every test, every ordeal, they have but cast off a little dross, while that which remained was but the pure gold. Though, by all odds, the heaviest tax payers, never have they listened for an instant to the siren song of Repudiation of Public Debt; though, by a large amount, owing the heaviest debt, never have they sustained the nefarious schemes invented by locofocos to Repudiate Private Debt. Every stay law, every law in aid of debtors at the expense of creditors, every scheme for assisting debtors to cover up their property, every and all kinds of political or legislative knavery, has the Whig party in Mississippi strenuously opposed, to the last gasp, in the face of every temptation.

These are things for the Whigs of Mississippi to be proud of—for their posterity to point to with pride, after they themselves are laid in their graves. It is a picture of the moral sublime unsurpassed in any age or any country.—Who then, of so noble a band could not strive with intense efforts to preserve the glorious spectacle unmarred?

We have been led to these remarks by the fact that the present is one of the most dangerous crises that our party has yet been called upon to pass through. There is at this moment the strongest necessity for every Whig to stand firmly, determinedly, unflinchingly, by the principles of his party. Those principles are assailed with a fury by our enemies and an insidiousness by pretended Whigs in our ranks, never before equalled. There is a determination to crush and to betray which threatens the very existence of the party. There is more necessity than ever before to be firm, steady and courageous in support of our principles—to turn a deaf ear to false prophets and office seeking demagogues—to hurl defiance at our open enemies and to purge our ranks of those who are not with us heart and soul—to "listen not to the voice of the charmer, charm he ever so wisely." "Honesty—No Repudiation of Public or Private Debt—No appeals to the pockets of the people for political effect—No dereliction of Principle for party supremacy—No yielding to the wiles of the enemy for office." These are Whig principles, and unless we are much mistaken, things will shortly be revealed which will show that, never before was there so much necessity for their being unflinchingly supported as at present. Better—far better is defeat, with honor, than victory, at the sacrifice of principle. "I would rather be Right than be president" were the immortal words of our glorious Harry of the West. Let every Whig remember them.—Southern.

The Duties of the Whigs.

We spoke, the other day, of the determination of the Whigs to make no factious opposition to the present Administration, but, to permit it, without hindrance from them, to shape its policy, to develop its views, and place the ship of state on the tack which it is intended to make for the next four years. At the same time we stated, that it was equally the determination of the Whigs to keep a watchful eye upon those in power, to scan their course with attention, and to follow their movements with a vigilance which will never tire. This is a duty they owe to themselves and to the country; and in the language of an eloquent English writer, applied to his political opponents in his own country, "all the more so, if this party in power should be found acting without any fixed principles, covering over its interested views with the semblance of opinion, and shaping its course, professing, by the popularity of a political creed, really, by that convenient, wiles, which, waded as its oscillations may be, always dips to self." And, we cannot but think that the intelligence of the country has already detected, and marked this, of the political Chief of the Creeks, Gen. McIntosh, who expressed his warmest indignation at such

acts of cannibalism, and also his fears that such unfortunate proceedings may lead to a general war among the Western tribes of Indians.—N. O. Pic.

non commenced its labor of love in the organization of the power and patronage of the Government. As the work goes on, and the patriots of the late Presidential contest come in to beg for and to receive their rewards, we shall see more of these illustrations. Already it is manifest that in the bestowal of office, ten enemies have been made to one friend gained—not enemies outright and open-mouthed—but disappointed, chagrined, and mortified partisans, who bear their repulse with ill concealed vexation, and will take hereafter an opportunity to give "a stab under the fifth rib," where they can gratify their revenge, and contribute to work out their own ends. This disposition is manifested now—the execution of the design will be accomplished as opportunity offers. In this state of the case, we repeat, what we have often said, without repining or impatience, and in confident hope, "we bide our time."

We are the more encouraged to this from the fact, not only that time will show fully and completely the *epitome* motives which, for the most part, actuate the leaders of the dominant party, but that that time will, also, bring to a direct issue the *congregating* principles of the Whigs, and the *destructive* doctrines enforced by the political teachers of their opponents and now rapidly tending to practical operation. Hitherto, we could only argue these matters, as it were theoretically, pointing to new ones, here and there, to the inevitable direction of the destructive impulses that has been given to public affairs in this country. But, as years roll on, we shall have to meet and grapple *Agarianism*—a term we use to include all the "progressive" and "levelling" schemes of the day—face to face, and hand to hand—to contend against it as it moves among us, a living, breathing thing, exerting its baneful influence upon the operations of Government, the prosecution of business, and the peaceful and happy enjoyments of well organized, law-loving and law-abiding society. And, when this is brought about, though the conflict will be sharp and the blows heavy, we have no fears for the result. We, though no flatterers, of, or flatters upon, the people, who believe that they can err and do err, that they are often ignorant, and oftener still, prejudiced, that they are capable of the commission of great wrong, and are frequently deceived, cajoled, hoodwinked, and led, have yet confidence, that when the contest is fairly made between constitutional, conservative, republican principles, and destructive, agrarian practices, there is intelligence enough, virtue enough, patriotism enough in the country to give the Whigs, literally now, the conservative party, a signal triumph—a triumph which will tend more than anything that has happened for the last thirty years, to add permanence to our institutions. In fact, the Whigs have now the same charge from the country, that the Roman Republic gave to its chosen defenders—"ne quid Respublica detrimenti capiat." The country will sustain them in their efforts to fulfil the trust which has been imposed upon them. Temporary reverses, or party defeats, cannot relieve them of the duty they have assumed, and which they must sustain with the courage and the hopes of men who feel and know what is expected of them, and what they ought to accomplish.

THE IDOLATRY OF WEALTH.—This insane and insatiable passion for accumulation, ever ready, when circumstances favor, to seize upon the public mind, is that "love of money which is the root of all evil," that "covetousness which is idolatry." It springs from an undue, an idolatrous estimation of the value of property. Many are feeling that nothing, nothing will do for them, or their children, but wealth; not a good character, nor well trained and well executed faculties, not virtue, not the hope of heaven—nothing but wealth. It is their god, and the god of their families. Their sons are growing up to the same worship of it, and to an equally baneful reliance upon it for the future; they are rushing into expenses, which the divided property of their father's house will not enable them to sustain; and they are preparing to be, in turn and from necessity, slaves to the same idol. How truly is it written, that "they that will be rich, fall into many temptations and a snare, and fall into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown them in destruction and perdition." There is no need that they should be rich, but they will be rich. All the noblest functions of life may be discharged without wealth, all its highest honors obtained, all its purest pleasures enjoyed; yet I repeat it, nothing—nothing will do but wealth. Disappoint a man of this, and he mourns as if the highest end of life were defeated. Strip him of this, and this gone, all is gone. Strip him of this, and I shall point to no unheard of experience; when I say, he had rather die than live.